OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1894.

# HE COULDN'T GET IT

Mercer Wanted a Bigger Appropriation for Missouri River Improvements.

I'IS ELOQUENCE WAS NOT CONVINCING

Members of the House Did Not Think it Required in Omaha's Vicinity.

SOUTHERN STRETCHES TAKEN CARE OF

Liberal Amounts Will Be Expended Near

Jefferson City.

WESTERN MEN VIGORGUSLY COMPLAIN

They Assert They Have Never Received Their Fair Share of the Funds Used in this Kind of Work-Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- An attempt was to have been made today by Mr. Joseph, the New Mexico delegate, to pass the bill for the admission of that territory to statehood, under suspension of the rules, but it being apparent that the democrats did not have a quorum present, he decided not to make the effort. Without transacting any routine business the house went into the committee of the whole, and the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed.

The paragraph appropriating \$750,000 to be expended under the direction of the Missourl River commission was the pending subject of discussion. Mr. Catchings continued for a brief time his argument against parcelling out by restriction portions of the river and harbor appropriations made under

ne continuing system.

Mr. Hermann of Oregon culogized the contract system for the waterways of the country, the inauguration of which, he said, was of the grandest achievements of the Fifty-first congress.

Mr. Loud of California criticised the injustice of the system to those who are not in the proper position. No man was better able than Mr. Catchings to second Mr. Her-mann, both of whom had their projects in which they were interested in the system. His principal objection to river and harbor improvements was that they were not made benefit the whole country, but to satisfy certain interests.

Mr. Hainer of Nebraska criticised severely the work of the Missouri River commission Of the \$44,000,000 so far apporpriated \$1,500,000 had been used on the same reach of fourteen miles at Jefferson City. At the prepent rate it would require \$80,000,000 and 120 years to reach Sloux City. The Missouri River commission proposed to expend over \$600,000 of the sum carried by this paragraph on the first reach of the river above Kansas City. Not \$1 above Kansas City; not \$1 was to be used at Omaha. Atchison river where the Missouri was making great

encroachments.

Mr. Pickler of South Dakota advocated an amendment to divert \$100,000 of the appropriation for the Missouri to the stretch of 1,800 miles above Stoux City. Mr. Heard of Missouri defended the Mis

souri River commission and the money expended at Jefferson City.

Mr. Mercer of Nebraska advocated his amendment to set apart \$50,000 of the Missouri river appropriation for the removal of snags and obstructions above Sioux City and \$150,000 for the construction, repair and maintenance of revetments, dikes, and water works between the south line of Ne

braska and Sloux City. After a few closing words by Mr. Catch ings, warning the house against demoralizing the systematic work done by the commission by parcelling out portions of the appro-priations, action was had on the pending

The first was Mr. Broderick's, to set aside \$75,000 to strengthen the banks at Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan. It was lost by

The Pickler and Mercer amendments were The next and last paragraph in the bill was that relating to soldiers' homes, against two clauses of which (placing the disburs-

ing officers of the homes under bonds, and requiring an annual report of the condition of the homes to the secretary of war) Mr. Black had raised a point of order.

Mr. Black of Illinois, one of the members of the board of managers of the national homes, opposed the two clauses referred to. Congress, he said, had dealt munificently

with this board. Over \$69,000,000 had been apppropriated, not a dollar of which was lost. Suits for recovery were pendinf against General Butler's estate in Massacl and a recent treasurer in Wisconsin. 23,000 old soldiers were maintained at these homes. He was opposed to the change proposed by the bill. It might handicap the Mr. Cannon advocated the contemplated changes.

An agreement was reached that further d bate on the pending paragraph be terminated in thirty minutes, after which the com-

Mr. Outhwaite, chairman of the commit tee on military affairs, presented the army appropriation bill, and then, at 5:30, the IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13,-There was no Important business transacted in the senate the entire day being consumed in the con sideration of bills on the calendar. Most of these were measures of small importance. among them being several of immediate in-terest to the people of the District of Colum-

A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them a bill to regulate the making of property returns by

A resolution was reported to the senate in regard to the occupation of Bluefields, and also a message relative to Hawaiian affairs. At 5:05 o'clock an executive session was and soon afterward the senate ad-

## MORE LUCKY NEBRASKANS.

President Cleveland Fills a Land Office and WASHINGTON, March 19 (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-The president today, nominated John A. Harmon to be registed W. Cowden, postmaster at Red Cloud, Neb. and James K. McGovern, postmaster at

Missouri Valley, and Thomas Loftus at West Union, Ia.

The following nominations were also made: Postmasters—Charles Hammond, Montpelller, Idaho; Eugene C. Protzman, Portland, Oro.; Oscar E. Rea, Everett, Wash

Interior Department—To be receivers of sublic moneys: A aron W. Eibshutz at Indispendence, Cal.; David H. Hail at Car-son City, Nev.; Frank B. Proctor at Buf-To be registers of land offices: Herman Von Langen at Tobeka; O. H. Gallup at Carson City, Nev.; T. J. Foster at Buf-lale West.

on Langen at Topeka; O. H. Galing at Carson City, Nev.; T. J. Foster at Buffelo, Wyo.

The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters: Nebraska—Theodore A. C. Bard at Crete: M. W. Clair at North Platte; D. R. Daniels at Norfolk; Richard M. Liberty at Alma; William J. McElhiney at Lexington: Rainard B. Whelquist at Hastings, Volney M. Street at Nebraska City; Charles H. Meeker at McCook; J. L. McDonough at Ord; M. W. Mureay at Pender; James M. Costello at Grand Island. Kansas—William B. Meade at Oberlin; Nathaniel T. Allison at Columbus; N. E. Burrus at Slowa; William C. Butts at Valley Falls; Andrew P. Herold at Seneca; J. B. Lile at

Neodeska. South Dakota-Samuel T. Greene at Mitchell; Robert N. Locke at Pierre; J. B. Cogan at Huron; George F. Masters at Desmet. Utah-William D. Robert at Provo City. Iowa-Thomas J. Davis at Creston. Colorado-Patrick Daley at Gunnison; W. H. Hurst at Anamosa; Homer B. Snider at Manitou. Missouri-James L. Carlisle at St. Louis; George J. Vaughn at Jefferson City; DeWitt Wagner at Memphis. Oklahoma-John A. Flattery at Oklahoma. Arizona-E. J. F. Horne at Prescott. Prescott.

SCATTERING OF THE FLEET.

United States Vessels Deserting the Harbon of Rio de Janeiro. WASHINGTON, March 19.—The America:

fleet at Rio, the largest assembled in a foreign port since the war, will be a thing of the past in a day or two and the ships will be scattered north and south. The San Francisco was the first to ge

The San Francisco was the first to get away and she sailed yesterday for Bluefields with Admiral Benham on board. She will stop at St. Lucia for coal. It was the intention of the Navy department to keep the remaining vessels at Rio for a week or two longer until it was certain no further trouble was to be apprehended, but this program was abandoned this afternoon upon the receipt of the following cablegram from Captain Phillips of the New York, the commanding officer after Admiral Benham's departure:

the commanding officer after Admiral Benham's departure:
"RIO, March 19.—Secretary of the Navy,
Washington: Rio harbor is clear of foreign
men-of-war, except the New York and the
Charleston. The Detroit will sail for
Hampton roads. The Portuguese vessel
was the last to leave. It is reported here
that da Gama was a passenger on her.
The fever is increasing in violence and
has reached the epidemic state, so that trBritish steamers coming northward will not has reached the epidemic state, so that trBritish steamers coming northward will not
touch at Rio. It does not appear there is
any further necessity for keeping an American man-of-war here, as the insurrection
has been put down and a longer stay of the
vessels would be injudicious.

"PHILLIPS."
Immediately upon the receipt of this dispatch Secretary Herbert sent orders to the
New York to proceed north to the West
Indies, She will probably touch at St.
Nicholas mole or some other cable port

Indies. She will probably touch at St. Nicholas mole or some other cable port and receive further orders. The Charleston was directed to go to Montevideo, where she will probably get orders to proceed to the Pacific station.

The Newark, now at Montevideo, will remain as the flagship of the station, supported by the Yantic.

HIS WIFE WAS HIS DAUGHTER.

Curious Story of a Man Who Accidentally Married His Own Child. BUDA PESTH, March 19 .- A story is published here to the effect that a man named Felix Steiner twenty years ago secured a divorce from his wife and emigrated to the United States, leaving a girl baby 1 year old. When 16 the daughter emigrated, and changing her name, secured a situation near a shop that had been opened by Steiner The latter fell in love with and married his own daughter. -Recently both returned to their old home, and their true relationship was made known to Steiner, who wrote letter to his daughter telling her to return o America, that he would follow soon, and then commit suicide. The daughter is now on her way to New York innocent of any knowledge that her husband was really her own father.

CABINET CRISIS AVERTED. French Senators Vote Confidence in Premier

Casimir-Perler. PARIS, March 19 .- The cabinet crisis which was caused by the fact that the Senate on Saturday refused to take action on the measure which had previously passed the Chamber of Deputies creating a special ministry of the colonies, instead of having that department of the government directed, as has been the case up to the present, by an under secretary of the ministry of marine, has been averted, and Premier Casimir-

Perier is again victorious.

When the premier learned of the Senate's failure to act upon the measure he promptly called a special session of the Senate for today, and allowed it to become known that he would not remain in power without a vote of confidence on the part of the Senate. In the Senate today, after a conciliatory speech from the premier, the Chamber of Deputies bill, creating a ministry of the colonies, was approved by a vote of 225 to 32, and later the Senate agreed to the grant asked for in con-nection with the creation of this new minstry, by a vote of 216 to 31. The premier was warmly congratulated by his friends upon the result of the affair, which since Saturday was looked upon as serious.

GLASGOW, March 19 .- John Dillon, in a speech, said that it was better that home rule should be postponed and that English and Scotch measures should be sent to the Lords in order to hasten the storm that would sweep the upper house away. DUBLIN, March 19 .- The Redmond's organ, says Rosebery has fol-lowed the lead of the ministerial organs and has profited by their teachings. The Freeman's Journal says he has more than justified the trust the Irish placed in him.

Saved an Explosion. ROME, March 19 .- A dispatch from Luces says that while a gentleman was leaving the Pantera theater last night he noticed a box with a lighted fuse attached to it in a re extinguished the fuse. Six persons have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in this alleged attempt to cause an ex-

## W. D. WHITING IS DEAD,

Retired Commodore Dies from the Effects of Reing Run Over on Broadway. NEW YORK, March 19 .- Comodore W. I. Whiting, U. S. N., retired, who was knocked down and run over by a cab on Broadway nine weeks ago, died today. For more than a year previous the commodore had been a sufferer from kidney trouble, which was aggravated by the accident until it produced death. Commedore Whiting served under Perry in the expedition to Japan and was first officer in the fact to set foot on Japanese soil. He retired on October 12, 1881, on account of falling right and later became totally blind. Two years before his retirement, Commodore Whiting proposed a plan for the reorganization of the navy which provoked considerable discussion. Whiting, U. S. N., retired, who was knocked

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Headly B. Ives, the millionaire of this city who succumbed to softening of the brain a week ago, died today. He never took a vaca-tion or provided himself more than the immonest necessities of life.

Charged with Selling His Influence. SIOUX CITY, March 19 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-At Fort Dodge, Ia., a bitter fight for the postoffice appointment is

on between W. E. Duncombe, son of John F. Duncombe, the well known democratic poli-tician, and T. F. Breen, a democrat promi-nent in the Tenth district. A sensation has just been created by the filing of some affidavits against John F. Duncombe, who seeks his son's appointment, making some serious charges. Pat Cain, who was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration, makes affidavit that appointments from Iowa then were all at the disposal of the state centra committee, that the committee refused to ecommend any person for the Fort Dodg postoffice unless endoresd by Duncombe, and that he had to buy Duncombe's endorsement. He swears that he paid Duncombe \$400 eac year out of his salary in order to secure his

Affidavits from R. P. Furlong, deceased and formerly a leading merchant, Judge Samuel Rees and Mayor C. L. Granger, who were candidates against Cain eight years ago, corroborate Cain, and say that Dun-combe proposed it to each of them if they would pay him \$400 for his endorsement. buncombe's only explanation is that he demanded the money, not for himself, but for the support of the partisan paper, of which his sons were proprietors, and which is and always has been a money making sheet.

High Diver Leavenmark Seriously III. SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.-Joseph Leuvenmark was seized with a severe hemorriage as he was about to make a seventy-foot dive. His recovery is doubt-

### MADGE GETS TO MORALIZING

Yesterday's Examination Proved a Trying Ordeal for the Plaintiff.

MISS POLLARD TELLS MORE OF HER STORY

She Talks of Her Relations with Colonel Breckinridge Without Restraint and of the Value and Requirements of Good Character.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-Pressure for admission to the circuit court, where the Pollard-Breckinridge case is in progress, was greater this morning than it has been at any time before, because of the expectation that Miss Pollard would return to the witness stand for the continuation of the crossexamination which was started last Friday. Crowds pressed against the bailiffs at the doors, trying to pass them by main force and being repelled with the greatest difficulty.

First among the prominent arrivals was the defendant, Colonel Breckinridge, and soon afterwards came Miss Pollard, without the black cloak which she has worn before. She was dressed in a black cloth gown.

Several questions were asked by Mr. Carlisle in direct examination as soon as the plaintiff had taken the stand, the first one, whether she had ever been married, to which the answer was given: "No, Mr. Car-Halo.

"Who was the father of your first child?" was the next question, to which she replied: 'Mr. Breckingidge."

HOW SHE FELL. Then in continuation the plaintiff related in greater detail than she had before the attempts of the congressman to seduce her, avowing he had told her he would take her to the house of a dear friend whom he had known in Louisville before he took her to the house of Mrs. Rose in Cincin-nati. He had told her that she had a won-derful intellect, that a brilliant future was before her, " and I seemed to be completely under the influence of his wonderful powers of persuasion," she said. The first night they had been together they had walked the streets of Cincinnati as they had done the next afternoon after meeting in the public library. Colonel Breckinridge had told her that he would oversee her education, that he would return the money advanced for her schooling by Mr. Rhodes, "He did not ac schooling by Mr. Rhodes. "He did not ac-complish his purpose the first day in spite of his violent attempts," she continued, "and it was only late in the second day when we were in the house of assignation in Cincinnati."

Before taking her to the house of Sarah Goss, at Lexington, Colonel Breckinridge had arranged that he should send a tele-gram to the school purporting to come from her mother, which he did. "Did the sexual relations which you have testified to with Colonel Breckinridge continue after the 29th of April, 1893?" inquired Mr. Carlisle, that being the date of the

secret marriage of Mrs. Wing.
"They did up to and including the 17th day of May, 1893, which was the last time I saw Colonel Breckinridge," she said, and was about to make further explanations, when the defendant's lawyers interposed ob

After these passages the sparring between Mr. Butterworth and the young woman was resumed where it had been dropped Friday. Many detailed questions concerning her daily life, her studies, amusements, friends and ambitions were asked of which she returned replies which could have given no comfort to her opponents. When it was asked whether she was a member of the church, she explained that she had been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

"Are you a member now?"
"Once a member of the Episcopal church, always a member." came the epigram reply Her early ambition had been to write Miss Pollard declared, and Colonel Breckin ridge had told her that she had wonderfu talent in that line. She had also desired to teach.

a teacher?" Mr. Butterworth asked. "Most assuredly I do. Never so much as today," came the prompt reply, "but all this was swept away by one act. Further on she explained that she under stood the requirements for good charac ter in a woman were the same as in a man

REMONSTRATED WITH HER. Several times Miss Pollard's lawyer remor strated with her that she must confine her answers to the questions put to her. There was some interesting sparring when Butter-worth produced the high-flown school girl letter to "Wessie" Brown, daughter of the principal of the Wesleyan seminary, and us it as a basis of cross-examination. T plaintiff admitted that it had been over drawn and was exaggerated in her pride at

"Have you corrected all the errors in this letter?" Mr. Buttterworth asked, as he finished its reading in his best elecutionary nardly accorded with the sentimental terms of the epistle.

Not all of them," she replied, and then lifting her veil began to wipe her eyes with her handkerchief. The replies were deliv-ered in a tear-broken voice, and she seemed to be on the point of breaking down. As he went on to press her for reasons for leaving her aunt in Pittsburg when a girl the crying increased. She told Mr. Butter-worth that she wanted to answer him satisfactorily, but he seemed so "exasperating."
It seems that she had left this aunt for family reasons. The day she had met Colonel Breckinridge at the seminary she had been reading "The Gates Ajar," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

"I understand you to say that you had read no literature which could not be put in the hands of a modest girl?" the cross-examiner

hands of a modest girl?" the cross-examiner

"One moment," interposed Mr. Wilson proceeding to argue that this peculiar line of questioning had been pursued so far. continuously and so repeatedly that it was

ning oppressive. In his reply Mr. Butterworth said: "The plaintiff has put in her character here as the main point of issue. She has surrounded herself so far with an atmosphere of perfect purity." He wanted to learn whether she had carried on a line of readwhether she had carried on a line of read-ing which would naturally suggest inquiry about certain lines of life, which would make her good or bad, strengthen her to resist temptation or imbue a tendency to compromise with the approaches of evil. There are three parties to this suit cluded, "the plaintiff, the defendant, the

It was not the line of questioning, but the repetition of it which Mr. Wilson objected to and the court sustained him.
"Were you old enough to take care of yourself at the Wesleyan seminary?" was

the next question asked.

"Yes, sir," was the answer, but after it had been made Mr. Wilson proceeded to object that it was not age or reading upon which stress was made, but that it desended upon "who approached with silvery

This allusion to the well known sobrique of the Kentucky orator provoked an audible laugh, which caused Judge Bradley to rap on his desk with a sharp reprimand.
"I want the public to understand that
this is not a show," he said. "I am sorry so many think it their duty to come here and if there is any demonstration of approval or snickering I will order the roor

The admonition had its effect. There was nuch questioning as to whether she knew certain persons in Bridgeport, Ky., where she had stopped in 1882 and 1883. Some of the names she did not remember, others she recalled, among them Alex Julian, the blind man, with whom the defense will endeavor to prove Miss Pollard retired at a country house after a mock marriage. Then Miss Pollard proceeded to explain the circumstances of the visit to Squire Kinsey's house,

on which the story of the mock marriage with Julian was based, declaring that to the best of her knowledge mething like a mock

marriage had taken place. Her Uncle George, who is still living, and with whom her mother lives, was with her that day. "Did Mr. Julian ever confuct himself to-wards you as a lover; did he ever attempt to caress you?" was asked.
"No, indeed; he would not have dared to, came the emphatic reply, supplemented with the explanation that her uncle had been very strict with the girls, and would not have

permitted anything of the sort.
"How long did your friendship with Mr. Julian continue?"
"I thought Mr. Julian was still my friend.

I did not know that he was not."
"Did you know Owen Robinson?" "I knew Mr. Robinson." "Did you ever correspond with him?"
"I may have written to him. I do not re-

Several letters were handed to Miss Pollard, with an inquiry whether she had writ-ten them. She said that she could best tell by reading them, to see whether she recog-nized any expressions as those she was accustomed to use.

After a long pause she handed back the

first one, saying with a smile: "I did write that." Of the others she said she might have written them. One of them contained READ THE LETTERS TO THE JURY.

Attorneys Carlisle and Wilson occupied a quarter of an hour in reading the school girl letters, after which Mr. Butterworth read them to the jury. The first one, dated March, 1883, was begun: "Dear Owen;" said that she put her last letter under her pillow and cried herself to sleep; expressed regret for a letter written on Valentine's day as having been unmaidenly; said that he was the most honosable boy she had ever known, and that he must consider her "the lovesick maiden all forlorn;" assured him that he must not think her broken-hearted because Roche had married the girl of his choice, as she had only talked with him that one evening. It also inquired "who that George Reddish is that mamma eulo-gizes to the skies;" expressed sorrow that he had not sent his picture, as she would rather have it than anything else; invited him to come up and stay over Sunday; said she understood that when the gentle zephyrs came he and some one else were to tie the knot with their tongues they could not untie with their teeth, and ended with the poetical

"It is best for me to know love; Best for you and best for me?"

Another letter to Mr. Robinson began "Friend Owen," was flowery with poetical quotations of the character patronized by school girls and closed "Your dearest friend, Madeline Vivian Pollard."
The lock of hair was enclosed in this let-

ter, but Mr. Butterworth commented that it was of a rather light shade, inquiring whether her hair had grown darker. Miss Pollard said that it migat have been hers; that she probably wrote the letter, although she did not remember. she did not remember.
Regarding the middle name she said she

Regarding the middle name she said she did not like her own name of Valerie, so she had often signed Vivian. Owen Robinson and another young man alluded to as "Henry" had been students in the Kentucky Military institute and had often vistand had often burst bear house. ited her house. "Was Mr. Owen Rol uson a suitor of ours?" Mr. Butterworth asked.

yours?" Mr. Butterworth asked.

"What do you mean by a suitor?" Miss Pollard asked him in reurn, explaining "I liked him extremely well. There was no love affair between us, no talk of marriage or anything of that sort. We were good friends. Owen was the son of a poor woman, but very amblitious, and his tuition was paid by a rich friend."

MADELINE CASE W. DYCHERD MADELINE GREV EXCITED. Mr. Butterworth again et rred to the let-ter which Miss Pollard Polday averred was not written by herself. She asked him to show it to her again, saying that while the expressions, or some of them, seemed familiar, the handwriting did not and she

did not wish to claim a letter which she and never written. There was a silence while the plaintiff scanned the letter.
"I did not write that letter; I never did. pronounce it a forged letter," she exclaimed with emphasis.

"Then you are sure you did not write it?"
"I never wrote such things as are in that and no one knows it better than the man who sits beside you. An expert might have done it, and did." Mr. Wilson reproved his client for her excitement, telling her that she must not

forget herself. "I know, but they must not begin that," she replied excitedly. Then she asked to be shown the envelope it came in, but there was none in the court.

Returning to the circumstances of Colone

Breckinridge's first visit to her at the seminary, Mr. Butterworth asked if he had told her that he was in town on some railroad her that he was in town on some fames business, which the plaintiff denied, assert-ing: "He said he had come to see me and he overshadowed me with a glance.' She had known of Colonel Breckinridge having often heard her uncle, who had fought in Breckinridge's brigade, speak o him, and, parenthetically, she remarked after Mr. Butterworth had asked whether she knew much about him, "I don't think anybody knew very much about Colonel

Breckinridge until lately."

Considerable time was spent in eliciting from Miss Pollard the story of the beginning of the alleged illicit relations with Colonel Breckinridge. When Mr. Butter-worth asked her if when she first went there worth asked her it when she first went there she knew the character of the house of Sarah Goss, in Lexington, to which Colonel Breck-inridge took her, Miss Pollard responded almost in a shrick: "No, sir; no, sir; no,

The trip to Lexington had been made under the pretense on the part of Colone Breckinridge that he wished to look over the school to which he proposed sending her. SARCASM BY THE PLAINTIFF.

Regarding the deposition of Rosselle, who is said to have been Miss Pollard's lover while she was at school, Miss Pollard said significantly that statement would not have been made "except for internal revenue." "What do you mean by that?" asked Mr Butterworth.
"You know," was Miss Pollard's reply

Mr. Butterworth disavowed knowledge upon that point, whereupon Miss Pollard said: "Mr. Rosselle is a candidate for a government office in Mr. Breckinridge's dis

Recurring to incidents in the house of during that half hour that I agreed to give soul and body and life to that man, ind he knows-Butterworth-Hold on; that is argument

and continuing he asked, "You agreed then to give yourself to him?" Miss Pollard—I did. I promised, and up o the 17th of May, 1893, I was faithful to

"Up to that time your life had been pure?" "You knew Colonel Breckinridge was "He told me so,"

"You knew that he had a wife and chil-"He told me he had." "What relation did you propose to sustain to him in the future?" "I thought nothing of it. I think under the circumstances people ordinarily do not." "You concluded to give yourself up to

Mr. Wilson-That is metaphysical argu-Mr. Butterworth-You knew that you were osing your respectability and standing?

"I did not then."
"How soon did you realize?"
(Weeping) "Not until it had made me an outcast; until he had made my life too hard to bear. He ruined me, but I loved him then. His wish was law to me then."
"But you knew your course was all "roung?" 'Mr. Breckinridge was a man who could

make anything seem right with his argument."
During this passage, which seemed to affect Miss Pollard deeply and visably moved the audience of men before her, Colonel Breckinridge sat facing her with his chin resting on his hand and no traces of emotion appearing on his face.
Once when Mr. Butterworth inquired how

(Continued on Second Page.)

Denver's Police Commissioner Fight in a Fair Way to Be Settled.

ALL SIGNS OF WAR RAPIDLY VANISHING

Interested Parties Willingsto Abide by the Decision Handed Down - Yesterday's Proceedings in the Case-Affairs at the City Hall.

DENVER, March 19 .- The supreme court was crowded this afternoon with lawyers, politicians and other interested persons, while arguments were being made on the question submitted by the governor whether Orr and Martin or Mullins and Barnes are legally entitled to act as members of the fire and police board. Wells, Taylor & Taylor, counsel for Orr and Martin, whom the governor attempted to remove, yielding to the force of public opinion, concluded to appear on behalf of their clients, and in a communication to the court declared: 'Should the court, despite its settled determinations heretofore expressed in kindred cases, conclude that it has the authority and shall therefore try in this summary and unusual way the title to these offices and shall Judicially determine that issue adversely to our clients, we shall advise them to promptly comply with such ruling and immediately surrender the places they now hold without

other or further contention."
Orr and Martin agreed to follow the advice of their counsel. The lawyers presented themselves, however, not to argue the case on its meri's, but to con'e id that it should be remanded to the district court, from which an injunction had been taken forbidding the unseating of the old members of the board. as a question of private right was involved. They asked the court to take steps to prevent the governor in the future from calling out the militia to induct his appointees into

Thomas Ward, Platt Rogers, J. Warner Mills and Charles Hartfell represented the case for the governor. They argued that a "solemn occasion had arisen and the public peace depended upon the supreme cour-making an answer to the questions submitted by the governor, as provided in the constitution. They cited decisions of the court to prove that no private right was involved, and that the governor in removing Orr and Martin for causes stated in writing, and not of a political nature, had exercised right inherent in his office, and the court had a right to review his action.

Some questions put to the attorneys indi-cated that the court was of the opinion that the governor had made the "solemn occa-sion" and would give an opinion regarding his right to do so.

The matter was taken under advisement and a decision is expected by the latter part of the week. The contempt case against Mayor Van Horn and the new commissioners was postponed in Judge Glynn's court until tomorrow. Mr. Rogers, of the counsel for the defense, insisted that as affidavits had been filed against the governor, he should also be brought in for centempt, and the question whether the court had exceeded its authority be tested.

At the city hall nearly all traces of the recent war have vanished. A large number of the conservative police officers held a secret meeting today and decided they would not again resort to arms to defend their positions. One of them stated this afternoon they were led into a trap when they signed an agreement to stand by the old board, regardless of consequences. The officers who refused to sign this agreement were dropped

om the force. TROOPS WILL MARCH HOME.

Hour This Morning. DENVER, March 19.-Governor Walte coked greatly relieved when General Tarsney informed him his order would be obeyed at once. He explained that he had decided to recall the troops on the statement of the adjutant general that there was no disorder at the camp, and that no process of the court had been violated, nor was there any eason to believe that any disorder was con

emplated. It is the opinion of the governor and his riends that Sheriff Bowers had acted some what hastily in calling for troops. The militia will begin their march from Cripple reek tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock, and will reach here tomorrow afternoon. The order to disband will not be given until the men are settled in their armory, and a strong guard will be left on duty until the

governor is convinced that it will not be necessary to storm the city hall. CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 19.—The Independence mine, one of the largest properties here, started up work again this morning with a small force on a basis of nine hours for the day shift and eight hours for the night, the miners to receive \$3.25 per shift. This offer was made the men the day they quit work several weeks ago and refused. It was renewed a few weeks ago, and last night accepted by the miners union. Everything is quiet here and about the camp this morning. The troops are lying in camp, and the commanding officer says

e does not expect to move them today. Not a single arrest has been made to This lethargy on the part of the civil authorities evidently influenced the governor to recall the troops. Mine owners and busi ness men have appointed a committee to wait upon the governor and try to prevail upon him to reacind the order. Adjutan General Tarsney, finding he could not ge transportation until morning, made a trip to Bull Hill this afternoon, and while he

absent the following message was received rom the governor: "General Tarsney—I can get nothing by phone, only that you have disobsyed my orders. Return troops at once to respec-tive armories. DAVIS H. WAITE." The general was well received by the niners, who assured him they would use no

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 19 .-John Colderwood, president of the Miners union, Martin Dean, mayor, and R. C. Dailey, marshal of Altman, who were arrested at Cripple Creek Sunday for arresting the deputy sheriffs sent to preserve the peace at the mines on Bull Hill, said in an peace at the mines on Bull 14th, said in an interview today that they did not know the men were deputy sheriffs, that they were arrested for violating a town ordinance which forbids men carryl g frearm, and that as soon as they found that the men were deputy sheriffs, they were released. The mayor and the marshal profess to believe that if the deputy sheriffs and the militis had not been called to Cripple Creek the disputes between the mine owners and the miners would have been settled.

#### SMALL BOYS TURN FIREBUGS. Mystery Surrounding Numerous Conflagra-

tions at Peru, Ind., Solved. PERU, Ind., March 19 .- The mystery surounding the incendiary fires in this city for the past two months, by which thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. was solved last night. William Koob and John Goald, about 20 years old each, were discovered setting fire to a large building in the business portion of the town. A crowd started after them and two officers soon vertook them. The boys showed fight w the display or revolvers intimidated the ficers so that they were enabled to escape They were, however, captured this morning and have confessed to having set all the fires. It is thought there are others implicated and further arrests are looked for Dime novels and dissipated habits are said

to be responsible for the acts of the boys. One of the Signs of Spring DULUTH, March 19 .- The railroads are now refusing to accept heavy freight for the

Rainy lake gold regions in anticipation of

val between the breaking u roads and the opening of the ASHORE FOR THREE OURS. French Steamer Bretagne Stu- n the Mud NEW YORK, March 19 .- The French liner La Bretagne, which was ashore last night off Pachogue, Long Island, was floated at 3 o'clock this morning.

hauled by team from Mount. Iron, the terminus of the road, but it will reduce the provisions are being hurried to a famine in the Eldorado day the interval between the breaking unit for the winter

The steamer La Bretagne was Imprisoned only three hours in the sands of Patchogue, L. I. She drove into the surf at midnight and at 3 o'clock this morning backed off again. With the exception of a few minor scratches and the delay the vessel has suffered absolutely nothing. When the ship struck opposite the Patchegue life saving station few of the passengers had retired. There was a little excitement at first, of course, for the heavy fog hung over the beach like a pall. Even the officers for a time were ignorant of the exact position of the ship. A superficial examination was made by sending two satlers and the ship's made by sending two satiors and the same schief machinist over the bows. They were hauled back to the deck within ten minutes and reported the craft as tight as a drum. There was no turning-in for the saloon passengers then. They gathered in

and chatted and joked until the craft backed off into deeper water.

After getting off the Bretagne backed away from the beach a mile or so to give her officers a chance to make a more thorough examination. No injury was found. At 4:30 the vessel was put under weigh again in the direction of Sandy Hook. The fog was as thick as ever then, and she had to feel her way cautiously. She did not reach Sandy Hook until 9:20 o'clock.

Captain Rupe, who commands the Bre-

tagne, is a comparatively new man on the vessel. The steamer La Bretagne was tagne, is a comparatively new man on the vessel. The steamer La Bretagne was boarded by Captain Frank Borke of the Blue Point life saving station, but his assistance was not needed. The fog is the heaviest that has prevailed for years. Shipping is hindered and oyster men cannot

#### SOUTHERN STORMS.

Torrents of Rain Failing Throughout Tennessee and Other States.
MEMPHIS, March 19.—The storm inues in all its intensity and the downpour has been incessant, causing damage to roads and bridges and overflowing branches and bayous. In the city water filled the streets and gutters and impeded or stopped streets and gutters and impeded or stopped altogether for a time traffic over the street car lines. The rainfall up to 10:20 o'clock tôday was 5.51 inches, which is second to the largest fall that has occurred here since the establishment of the weather bureau in 1871. The largest fall was on June 8 and 9, 1877, when the weather bureau reported 9.87 inches. As the prognostications say the rain will continue for at least two days yet it is probable that the fall will mount up as high as, or even more than, the fail of June, 1877. The downgour has been general over west Tennessee, north Louisiana, Arkansha, Missisippi and western Kentucky and was caused by a gulf storm, which was central this morning at 7 o'clock over Texas.

Victims of the Cyclone. LONGVIEW, Tex., March 19.—Following a revised list of the dead and injured at is a revised list of the dead and injured at Lansing's switch, the center of Sunday morning's cyclone, six miles east of here. The dead number eight, as follows: Alexander Lester, Sarah Lester, Alexander Lester, Jr., Robert A. Lester, Jasper Coillins, Sissy Lester, Doc Shamons, Arthur Lester. The mortally wounded are: Moille Collins, Frank Dizor, Odessa Lester, all colored. There are ten or fifteen others seriously injured, both white and black.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.

Peculiar Situation Forced on the San Francisco Board of Trade. SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.-The specu ative market for wheat was in a peculiar position this morning. The question as to the margins of the 30,000 tens of May options, which the McLaffin pool bought on Friday, was not settled, yet it was evident that the pool had complete control of the market outside of their call board dispute. The great fear had been that the pool did not possess the money to continue the deal. The directors of the call board, who had fixed the value for margin on purpose for selling May wheat at \$1.05, have been sustained in their action by the attorneys of the board. The question which arose this morning was whether the check for \$100,000, which had been tendered by Mr. McLaffin last Saturday, was sufficient security for the margins on Friday's purchases. This point was raised today and until the call board directors have advised upon the matter the wheat situation as regards May option will be somewhat mixed. Friday, was not settled, yet it was evident

WILL RESULT IN A BITTER FIGHT.

bishop Kain of St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, March 19.-The sent of con Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, by Archbishop Kain, threatens to result in a bitter contest before Mgr. Satolli. The situation has been complicated by a claim set in by H. E. Phelan that he owns the paper and that Rev Father Phelan writes only as an employe. It has been learned that Father Phelan, in anticipation of the archbishop's denunciation, sought hist week to obtain from Mgr. Satelli an order in the nature of an injunction to prevent insurance of the public condemnation. This restraining order was not obtained in time to prevent yesterday's announcement, and hence an appeal has been sent to Mgr. Sitolli. In addition Mr. H. E. Phelan has threatened the archbishop with civil prosecution. bitter contest before Mgr. Satolli.

## ATTACKED THE BISHOPS.

Dr. Parkburst, a Methodist Divine of Chicago, Creates a Sensation CHICAGO, March 19.—Methodist bishops were criticised and the government and the urch roundly scored by Rev. M. M. Parkurst, a Chicago clergyman of that denomi nation, at a meeting of Methodist ministers today. The speakers subject was "King Georgism in the Methodist Church," and he claimed that no one not a favorite of the bishops could hope for preferment. Dr. Parkhurst said there was an elect 400 of the Methodist church which controlled the movements of the bishops by the strength of the position which their dollars gave them. The preachers who onposed the rule of the rich few knew the bishops were powerless to pratect them against the attack of the nobles. Radical changes in the government of the church were proposed. The address created a sensation.

SUTHERLAND JUMPS HIS BONDS.

Boss McKane's Henchman Failed to Appear for Sentence NEW YORK, March 19.-Kenneth Suther and, the Gravesend justice of the peace whose official acts in John Y. McKane's be half at the November election resulted i

half at the November election resulted in his conviction last week on the charge of oppression, did not appear for sentence in the Queen's county court today. The judge passed sentence upon him of one year's im-prisonment and 500 fine.

Sutherland is probably in Canada.

After sontence had been passed on Suth-criand Prosecutor Wernberg moved for the trial of the Brooklyn men indicted for elec-tion frauds. There are in all twelve of these. Their various counsels asked that the cases be set over until Thursday morn-ing. Justice Brown consented. Justice Brown consented.

Wheat in the Northwest. MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.-The Northrestern Miller reports the stock of wheat private elevators of Minneapolis 118,000 bushels, an increase for the week f 46,000 bushels. This makes the total finneapoils and Duluth stock 24,791,501 ushels, an increase of 282,521 bushels.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 19 New York-Arrived-La Bretagne, from Havre. At London-Arrived-Minnesota,

#### A Chicago firm wanted thip a twenty-stamp mill over the Me i road to be **SNAGSATEVERYTURN**

Eugineers Having No Success at Reaching an Agreement with Mr. Clark.

NEITHER SIDE DISPOSED TO YIELD

After Fruitless Sessions Yesterday the Telegraphers Wanted to Stop the Parley.

TRACKMEN REQUEST THAT THEY BE HEARD

Mr. Vroman on the Company's Idea of a Day's Work.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF AN AGREEMENT

Possibility that Matters with Other Trainmen May Be Adjusted if the Engineers Reach an Agreement - Talks with Parties to the Conference.

Conference was written all over the headquarters building yesterday, President Clark, General Manager Dickinson, J. H. McConnell being closeted with the engine men in the general manager's office, while Superintendent of Telegraph Korty, Superintendent Brinkerhoff of the Kansas division, Superintendent Foley of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad were in consultation with the telegraphers in the private office of Chief Surgeon Galbraith.

The rest of Sunday brought the men ug smiling yesterday, Mr. Clark showing # much less careworn expression than when the grind shut down Saturday evening. The engineers were first at bat, represented by an exceedingly capable body of throttle workers in the persons of George Vroman, E. R. Fonda, W. H. Fikes, J. L. Simpson, D. H. Breese, A. G. Roberts, Thomas R. Reed, William Lethbridge Thomas Oliver, N. W. Hall, A. Precce, W. J. Ingling, J. A. Randall, J. E. Toner, J. D. Mathison, Harry Maxwell, Peter Graut, Thomas Keating, G. O. Barnhardt, L. A. Leavitt, while the firemen had as their representatives Messrs, Petrie and Clark,

ENGINEERS AND THEIR CLAIMS. The conference of the enginemen convened at 10:30 o'clock, President Clark, as was the case with the telegraphers, making a short speech, which was along the line of harmony In the counsels between the interests. It was conciliatory in character, and he asked that the hearing which would be held from day to day be conducted upon dignified grounds befitting the gravity of the

After the informal speech the engineer at once plunged into the discussion of the proposed schedules for enginemen, "oversions" being the first snag struck in the After the informal speech the engineers time" being the first snag struck in the conference. It was intimated by Mr. Dick-inson that twelve hours was considered a working day, but the engineers were em-phatically of the opinion that fourteen hours in some cases was considered a working day on the part of the company, individual day on the part of the company, individual instances being cited where men have worked that many hours and yet received pay for only twelve hours. They contended that this was not fair, but Mr. Dickinson demanded the proofs

overtime and failed to receive compensation. SPLIT ON THIS ROCK. Article 3, of the proposed schedule, which caused all the argument at the morning session, reads as follows:

Overtime will be allowed on runs of one

hundred (100) miles or over when trains average less than ten (10) miles per hour. Also on assigned runs of less hundred (100) miles after tweive (12) hours ontinuous service. In computing overtime thirty (30) minutes r less will not be counted; over thirty (30)

and less than sixty (60) minutes will be considered one hour.

Mr. Vroman, who did much of the talking for the enginemen, having his subject well in hand stated that article 3, in addition to requiring much more time on duty, in addition to the mileage before "overtime" is allowed (to say nothing of the cut in pay, provided for) provides that where a train is scheduled at more than ten miles per hour no overtime can be claimed, leaving it in the power of the management by adjusting schedules to secure "overtime" service with out compensation, an imposition which Mr. Vroman alleged constituted an aggravating cause of complaint. He state i further that if the rules and regulations sought to be established in view of the financial position of the company, were allowed to become a part of the system the receivers had it within their power to so adjust schedules which would secure without compensation and without affording any redress services from the men which they would otherwise be required to pay for, aggregating as much. if not more, than the aggregate reduction of wages indicated in the new rules. Then the constructive mileage feature was exall over the system, the men contending that it would affect half the total number of enginemen on the entire system from 10 to 70 cents per 100 miles run or day's work. They take exception also to the new schedule for the reason that by the old schedules they received full pay according to the class of engine run in such service but the new schedules put them on a basis of monthly pay, with twelve hours

day's work, resulting in a reflection of from 10 to 20 per cent in the wages. Throughout the morning asssion the utmost nterest prevailed, the men listening to Mr. Dickinson with close attention, many of them making notes freely that they might be able to refute the statements of the general manager when the time comes.

NO SIGN OF AGREEMENT. There was no indication of any agreement being reached, the men arguing that the old schedules were in the nature of contracts as binding on the receivers as on the directors. When this legal point is settled the men will probably desire to treat with the company, but, this point left open, the man generally agree that no basis of agreement can be reached and they are willing to go to the circuit court for a hearing on the proposition. The conference adjourned at noon to be resumed again in the afternoon.

The telegraphers fared little better than their friends, the enginemen, the likelihood of an agreement being quite as far removed as ever. One of the grave questions which Mr. Korty had to content with was the seemen ing inequality of wages sought to be paid operators at the different stations on the system. Individual cases were cited where men had to wait until far into the night before they could go to their homes, on account of bad train service. Several cases on the Kansas City division were cited for Mr. Brinkerhoff's edification, where the greatest discrimination was practiced, even inder the present rules, and which the mer had sought to have adjusted, but had met with cold comfort at the hands of the offi-

Throughout the morning hour the men talked of overtime and the wages of pay pro-posed for each office, and when the noon whistle blew little, if anything, had been ac-FRUITLESS SESSION.

The telegraphers and Mr. Korty held and other fruitless session yesterday afternoon. They are nearer through than they were he day before, not because they have set-led anything, but because there has been a certain amount of ground gone over. In discussing the cost of telegraph service to the company on the Union Pacific and other roads the company claims it is more on the